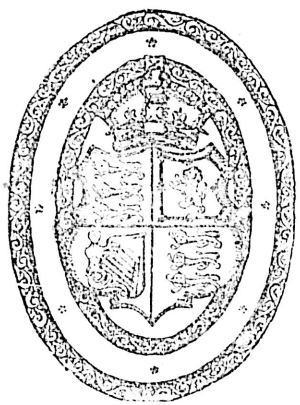


Souvenir Year

The Style this year in Belt Buckles and Hat Pins is to be Souvenir. We have them in great variety.



Keep-deep in Attractiveness. Style, quality and price right.

Challoner & Mitchell

Jewelers and Opticians

Enamel Souvenir
Belt Buckles
Enamel Souvenir
Spoons
Enamel Souvenir
Hat Pins
Enamel Souvenir
Brooch Pins

There is Only One

KNOX'S GELATINE

And there might just as well be only one Gelatine, for everybody wants Knox's after one trial. Your Grocer keeps it. 1 Pkg. Makes 2 Wine Quarts.

Wholesale Agents:

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

Ex. "Lynton" and "Lyderhorn" From Liverpool

Coarse and Fine Salt, Firebricks, Bar and Angle Iron, White's Cement, Belgian Cement, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Triangular Box Nails; also a full line of Cannery Supplies and other General Merchandise.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

Importers of Limited

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS.

Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59
P. O. Drawer 613

Kilmanock

This favorite brand of Scotch Whisky is acknowledged by all who are judges to be the very best on the market. The demand for this brand of Whisky is constantly on the increase, thus proving that the public appreciate a good article.

To be obtained in bulk or in case from

Pither & Lelser

Direct Importers
VICTORIA, B. C.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW Mining Shares

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Agent for the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., the only independent company in Victoria.
FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, a fine bungalow, 9 rooms, one acre of ground, stables, sheds and chicken house, in first class order. Cheap for cash or easy terms.
FOR SALE—A bargain. Modern 9 roomed house on Dallas Road, lot 60x240. Easy terms. Price \$3,650.
A farm near Alberni, 160 acres. Good house. Only \$500.

Office:
15 TROUCE AVENUE

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST

TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED ROLLED OATS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s

Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer

The Best Imported Lager

Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

The Mules Go Free

Boer Attempts to Stop Shipment From New Orleans Frustrated.

Judge Parlange Holds the Courts Have No Jurisdiction to Interfere.

Private Citizens of Neutral Nation May Lawfully Sell to Belligerents.

New Orleans, La., April 13.—The application by Boer representatives to prevent the shipment of mules and horses for the use of the British army in South Africa was dismissed to-day.

Judge Parlange, in his decision, holds that the transactions between citizens of the United States and the British government were conducted under the order of private citizenship, and that the courts had absolutely no jurisdiction to interfere. The horses and mules, the court said, were bought in a neutral territory. Judge Parlange continues:

"If the complainants could be heard to assert their rights, rights personal to themselves in the treaty invaded, and if the mules and horses involved in this case are munitions of war, all of which is disputed by the defendants, it would be necessary to determine whether the United States intended by the declaration of the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, to subvert the well established principle of international law, that private citizens of a neutral nation can lawfully sell supplies to belligerents. It is almost impossible to suppose that the United States would have done so, and would have thus provided for the most serious and extensive derangement of the injury to the commerce of our citizens where two or more foreign nations should go to war, and it would seem that there is nothing in the treaty, especially when its history and purposes are considered, which would warrant the United States inserting therein a new principle of international law from which the greatest damage might result to the commerce of this country, and which was absolutely different from and antagonistic to the rule and policy which the government of this country has heretofore strenuously and invariably followed.

"The principle that neutral citizens may lawfully sell to belligerents has long been settled in this country by the highest judicial authorities."

GERMAN ROYALTY.

Crown Prince Going to Vienna for a Good Time.

Berlin, April 13.—Crown Prince Frederick William tonight proceeds to Vienna in acceptance of an invitation from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

During the Crown Prince's visit a number of festivities, lasting several days and including parades and a large court ball, will be held in his honor. Emperor Francis Joseph, during his last stay in Berlin and his recent stay at Munich during the celebrations, March 12, attending the 80th birthday of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, conceived an extraordinary affection for the Crown Prince, which he has since testified upon a number of occasions. The Emperor of Austria is especially friendly to the Crown Prince's modest, frank and unaffected bearing. Shortly after the Crown Prince returns from Vienna he will go, April 24, to Bonn-on-the-Rhine, there to visit with the university. Emperor William will accompany him to Bonn, and intends to stay there several days. The Crown Prince will join the Students' corps called "Borussia" (the Latin name for Prussia) of which Emperor William was once a member.

The Turkish ambassador to Germany, Tewfik Pasha, will dine with the Emperor tomorrow.

Emperor William leaves for Hamburg next Monday, there to greet the returned sick and wounded German soldiers from China. On April 18, the Emperor will proceed to Kiel to witness the entrance of his son, Prince Adalbert, into the German Navy.

PANAMA CANAL.

Colombian Minister to Great Britain Upon Its Canals.

London, April 13.—Senor Gutierrez Ponce, the recently appointed Colombian minister to Great Britain, denies the reports that he has agreed to the British government in any way with respect to the Panama canal. Senor Ponce told a reporter of the Associated Press that up to the present time the basis of negotiations on this subject had been entirely confined to Washington. "Eventually," said the Colombian envoy, "I may have to take up the question, because it is of the greatest importance to the commerce of the world, and therefore action of Great Britain on the subject of the Hay-Panama treaty shows that she is not indifferent. In regard to the ultimate disposition of the matter," said Senor Ponce, "there is no doubt that Great Britain's attitude in regard to Nicaragua furnishes an advantageous opportunity for Colombia to press her Panama claims."

Senor Ponce is of the opinion that if the Panama scheme should be transferred to the United States, any arrangements would be based upon the principle of strict neutrality of the canal and the maintenance of the sovereignty of Colombia upon the Isthmus of Panama.

WERE OLD-TIMERS.

J. A. Dougall of Windsor and James Cumminford Dend.

Windsor, April 13.—(Special)—J. A. Dougall expired suddenly last evening. Death was caused by apoplexy. He was born in Amherstburg 77 years ago, and lived in Windsor since childhood.

James Cumminford, aged 83, oldest magistrate in Essex county, having been appointed 35 years ago, is dead at his home in Northridge. Paralysis was the immediate cause of his death.

SEEDING IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, April 13.—Seeding has now fairly started throughout Manitoba. The soil is in good condition, and it is estimated that the increase in wheat average will be about 10 per cent over last year.

METHODIST SMOKING CASE.

Why Church Court of Appeal Referred the Matter Back to British Columbia.

Toronto, April 13.—(Special).—The Methodist court of appeal discussed several matters of church discipline at their annual meeting here. The most important case arose out of a misunderstanding as to the wording of church discipline which makes a letter of disapproval of no effect in convicting a minister of smoking. The clergyman accused is Rev. W. W. Bear, of Victoria district. His case was laid before the district by Judge Williams, and chairman of the district. Rev. J. C. Speer ruled that the paragraph cited in the case did not apply to the working of the discipline. The court allowed the appeal and sent the case back to the district for trial. Rev. Mr. Speer should have tried it when it came before him. It is explained that some years ago Rev. Mr. Baer fell a distance of fifty feet, disorganizing his nervous system, and he suffered from a condition from which he was relieved by administration of opium. Later he substituted tobacco for opium. Rev. Dr. Carman presided and the members of the court included J. J. McLaren, K.C.; Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Antille, Montreal; Rev. S. Bond, of London; Dr. J. S. Mills, of Guelph; Judge Deacon, of Pembroke; N. W. Rowat, of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Gundy.

Vancouver Public Schools

Movement Among the Pupils to Raise Funds for Victoria Memorial.

Trustees Threaten to Appeal to Public If Council Cuts Estimates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 13.—A movement is on foot among the school children of Vancouver to raise funds for the erection of a memorial statue of Queen Victoria in the city to be presented by the children to the city. The idea is Trustee Banfield's. Mr. Banfield estimates the statue will cost \$1,300 and he thinks that the 3,000 school children of the city will be able to raise that fund, by contributing five cents a week and by entertainments. Some strong language was used regarding the action of the city council in reducing the estimates, and one trustee suggested that the public be notified that when present funds were exhausted the schools would be closed. The following resolution was passed by the subject:

"That the city council be notified that whereas the council has reduced the estimates submitted by the board of school trustees, by reducing the salary of the trustee officer, also the amount requested for new teachers, and sundry amounts required for miscellaneous work; and the board of school trustees, would call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that we have complied with the School Act, in submitting our estimate by February 1st. We would also refer your honorable body to the position of the school board, as to the control of the finances and school management according to the act. We therefore submit to your honorable body that this board is managing the schools with due regard to economy, with efficiency, and will conduct the school business in the future as in the past, and should the council refuse to pay the accounts contracted by the board we will appeal to the public.

During the month of March the average attendance was 3,066.92, or 88.3 per cent. of the total number of pupils. Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived from Ottawa yesterday. He states that in spite of newspaper reports to the contrary, he has made no charges whatever against Mr. Charlson, superintendent of construction of the government telegraph. As far as the inquiry has gone at present, is the auditing of the accounts, in connection with the construction of the lines. Some \$400,000 have been spent and an enquiry is being made into the way this money has been disbursed. It may be that next session charges will be made if thought advisable, and a select committee appointed to investigate.

Never was a singer so enthusiastically received in Vancouver as was Albani last evening. Vancouver audiences are noted somewhat for their cold-bloodedness and another reason for this was all the more remarkable when they rose in their seats and cheered Albani, demanding encores, double, treble and quadruple.

Twenty-seven Chinese gamblers were run in last night by the police, and this morning the city coffers were replenished by about \$700 in fines. It was made if thought advisable, and a select committee appointed to investigate.

The city council have adopted an agreement with the State Lake Power Co. The company refused to insert a clause that they forfeit \$10,000 provided they did not carry out their agreement with the city, and the council finally yielded this point.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Germans Supposed to Have One That Is a Wonder.

Berlin, April 13.—The German authorities have been making extensive trials and experiments since March 1, near London, on Lake Constance with a new type of submarine torpedo boat. The inventor, who is a civil engineer named Gurt, of the navy department, preserves silence concerning the result of the experiments, but it has been ascertained that the tests have so far been successful. The boat dives for a short time to a depth of 300 feet.

MORE STRATHCONA'S.

Sergt. Duncan Among Those Who Are Travelling West.

The Rules Changed

Provincial Association Decides on New Plan For Time of Play.

Y. M. C. A. Team of Vancouver Shut Out—The Season's Schedule.

Nanaimo Club Will Play in the Senior Matches This Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, April 13.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association convened at the Hotel Vancouver this afternoon. President Armstrong, of Westminster, in the chair.

The move to admit the Y. M. C. A. lacrosse team of Vancouver was defeated, for although 10 votes were in favor and 9 were against, it takes a two-thirds vote to carry such a resolution. Mr. A. E. McNaughton presented the claims of the Y. M. C. A. team, the matter caused a lengthy discussion. It is reported that players who resigned to join the Y. M. C. A. will rejoin the Vancouver team, and peace will be made.

The Nanaimo team were admitted into the association by a unanimous vote. The matter of professional voting at a recent meeting of the Vancouver association was brought up, but as it was shown that the voting was done through ignorance, no action was taken.

The report of W. E. Ditchburn, secretary-treasurer, showed the association sound financially. He referred to the season's play as not being satisfactory owing to inactivity in the teams, and paid a high compliment to the Westminster team for the splendid work in the East.

The association decided that a team defaulting a game must pay \$20 to the club defaulted to in five days or be suspended.

The time of games will be changed to 20 minutes quarters, as follows: For 20 minutes the game will be played without rest or change of goal; then there will be a five minutes intermission. At the end of another 20 minutes play, ten minutes rest will be taken; then 20 minutes more play with five minutes rest; then 20 minutes play to wind up. The goals are changed every five minutes.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President—Sir Henri Joly. President—D. A. Smith, Vancouver. First Vice-President—W. E. Ditchburn, Victoria.

Second Vice-President—A. Simpson, Nanaimo. Secretary-Treasurer—A. Turnbull, New Westminster.

THE SCHEDULE.

The schedule arranged was as follows: May 11.—Victoria at Nanaimo. May 18.—Vancouver at Westminster. May 24.—Vancouver at Victoria. May 24.—Westminster at Nanaimo. June 1.—Victoria at Vancouver. June 8.—Nanaimo at Vancouver. June 15.—Victoria at Westminster. June 22.—Nanaimo at Victoria. July 1.—Westminster at Victoria. July 13.—Nanaimo at Westminster. July 20.—Vancouver at Nanaimo. July 27.—Westminster at Victoria. July 27.—Nanaimo at Vancouver. August 3.—Victoria at Westminster. August 10.—Westminster at Nanaimo. August 17.—Victoria at Nanaimo. August 24.—Victoria at Westminster. Sept. 7.—Vancouver at Nanaimo. Sept. 14.—Nanaimo at Victoria. Sept. 21.—Westminster at Victoria. Sept. 28.—Nanaimo at Westminster.

The Governor-General, through his secretary, writes the New Westminster Association that he had offered no trophy for competition by the lacrosse clubs of Canada, and says if he does he will notify all clubs.

A JOKE ON THE LAWYER

"Revolutionary" Witness Turns Out to Have Been One of Jameson's Force.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, April 13.—This afternoon at the royal commission, Lionel Terry, secretary of the Alexandra Miners' Union, dropped the remark that he rather favored revolutions as a method of adjusting public wrongs.

J. H. Simpson, barrister, appearing for local Chinamen in cross-examination, got Terry to admit he had participated in an armed rebellion, but it was for the British Empire in South Africa. Mr. Simpson asked if it was with the sanction of the British government, when the chairman interposed, saying the evidence was irrelevant.

Mr. Simpson said he wanted to show up the character of this man, who came into this province talking about getting up revolutions.

The chairman retorted: "I think witness' character is all right."

Mr. Terry then said he was a member of the Matibeleland police, under the Chartered Company. He was one of Dr. Jameson's army that made a dash at Johannesburg. Mr. Terry's evidence was strongly against the Chinese.

The commission adjourned until Monday, at 6 o'clock to-night, and expects to conclude the sittings here on Tuesday night.

John Ford has rescued three Vancouver men adrift in a small steamer between Valdez island and Cape Mudge. The steamer's shaft was broken and the men were completely exhausted. The steamer was also saved.

Messrs. James Dunsmuir and C. E. Pooley went from Union to Victoria to-night on a special trip of the steamer Joann.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Boston and Montana Mining Company Paying Quarterly Instalment.

New York, April 13.—The directors of the Boston & Montana Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 per share and an extra dividend of \$5 per share.

It's Just This Way:



If you buy your groceries from the right store the savings will be yours; if from the wrong store the savings go to the people you buy from. Do not hesitate to investigate the exceptional bargains we are offering every week.

Granulated Sugar, 18 lbs. \$1.00
New Grass Butter, per lb. 25c
New Grass Butter, square 40c
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lb sack 25c
Graham Flour, 10 lb sack 25c
Corn Meal, 10 lb sack 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

WALL PAPER SALE!

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FORTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.
This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

LIPTON'S CEYLON TEAS.

Sole Agent and Distributor for British Columbia.

THOMAS EARLE, Wholesale Grocer, VICTORIA

Wanted

All in need of a good smoke call at the
United Service Cigar Store

Store Street, And forever hold their peace, Chas. Hanbury, La. Engineer, proprietor.

FINE SCOTCH FLIES

Inspect our large variety and try a sample dozen. There is no need to send away for these goods as we import them direct from the River-side makers. We can sell 50 per cent cheaper than any house outside of Victoria, at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St

Russia's Isle

Of the Devil

The Horrors of the Convict System Concentrated on Desolate Saghalin.

Incredible Cruelties Practised on the Unfortunate Prisoners By the Officials.

London, April 3.—From the colony of Russian exiles in London one gets a definite idea that a great revolution is brewing in Russia—greater than the bloody attempt of the seventies that ended in the assassination of Alexander II, in 1881. The working classes are interested to some extent in this time, whereas they took little part in the previous affair.

Just now the smoldering flames are being fanned by news that is leaking out from Russia's mysterious "He du Diable," a place guarded more closely and less known than the terrible lot of land on which Dreyfus was penned and on which every encouragement to die was given him.

Russia's "He du Diable" is Saghalin, sometimes spelled Sakhalin or Sakhalen, and it appears that it is now the most frightful place on earth, where the cruelty, wickedness and wretchedness that once were spread over Siberia under the old Siberian convict system were concentrated chiefly when Russia "abolished" that system. The "abolition" consisted largely in getting the horror out of sight, where they can be found anywhere. They are watched closely by the police, and any one of them who goes to experimenting with chemicals is put down forthwith in "Molotov's books," i.e., he is placed under the keen observation of the Scotland Yard police inspector whose special province is dynamite.

This desolate island to which Russian convicts are now exported, looks on the map to be scarcely a stone's throw to the southeast from the Bohring sea and the Sea of Okhotsk from Alaska.

It is less than fifty years since Saghalin was occupied, thirty since the first batch of convicts were sent there, twenty-five since the southern part of the island was taken over from Japan, and twenty since deportation on a large scale began. In 1884 the penal business had become so great that a governor with full executive staff had to be sent out from St. Petersburg and the island was divided into three administrative districts.

At first the convict parties were sent overland, and the greater part of the way on foot—an incredible journey of between four and five thousand miles, and cases are on record of men who survived this journey, escaped from prison after it, and made their way right across Siberia to European Russia, only to be captured there and sent back again. Soon, however, land transportation was abandoned, and the convicts were shipped in periodical batches by steamers of the so-called Volunteer Fleet (Volontyrye Flot) by way of Odessa and the Black Sea. The wretched conditions of this traffic drew much public attention in the early 80s, and afterward a better type of vessel was built. Several years ago the rumor that one of these prison ships—fitted with cages for the prisoners and a hose arrangement by which they can be hoisted alive with steam in case of mutiny—was being built on the Clyde raised a good deal of feeling in England. The vessels carry 800 prisoners between decks, and only twenty are allowed on deck at one time in the weather.

ATMOSPHERE OF DESOLATION.

Exile to Saghalin, the exile to Siberia before it, had in the eyes of the Russian government, three objects. The first, of course, was to get rid in the easiest and most effective way of real criminals and inconvenient people who to the autocracy are the worst kind of criminals—political agitators. The second was the profitable working of the coal mines of the island. The third was agricultural colonization. The first of these ends has been achieved so completely that a man or woman, deported thither is lost to the world. "All hope abandon, ye who enter here" might in literal truth be written over the portal of this hermetically sealed island. In its second object the czar's government has been less successful, for the soil is of poor quality, convict labor is not cheap and markets are far distant. In the third object it has failed completely, and this failure is the best indication of the cruel lot of those who are condemned to existence amid this abomination of desolation.

Except for a few acres of uncertain mid-summer sunshine, the island is low-land and fog-bound; the climate is harsh; even in June the hills are covered with snow and the soil is frozen twenty inches deep; dwarf forests cover the mountains, and the valleys with few exceptions are narrow and marshy; roads are made and kept with great difficulty; there are no good harbors. The hordes of the few settlers who try to make a living out of the icy soil are depicted by Dr. Tenchov as being like the dens of wild beasts. The whole population depends upon government allowances of food.

TOO MUCH FOR THE DOCTOR.

No breeze of culture or freedom ever reaches this terrible place. Even in St. Petersburg public opinion is not strong and official outrages are frequent. What happens in the dead isolation of the Sag-

halin prisons, 5,000 miles away, where the jailer is more nearly supreme and unfettered, than perhaps on any other spot on earth, cannot be told in full. Every year or two some hint of scandal or atrocity leaks out—Prince Krapotkin mentions a doctor who writes, alluding to the Korschoff hospital, on the southern coast: "My colleague abandoned his post; he can no longer bear all that is going on there. The chief of the settlement seldom visits the barracks; he does not appear otherwise than surrounded by armed warders. The governor of the prison does not appear among the convicts."

An account in a St. Petersburg paper, which shortly was suppressed, of disorders discovered by the commander of the Russian Pacific squadron, shows that the poor convicts were compelled to do the heavy labor in chains, rich criminals being kept in a privileged position and hobnobbing with the authorities. A few years ago news reached London through Odessa from East Siberia that so terrible a state of affairs was prevalent on the island that the governor had to interfere for the protection of prisoners against minor prison officials.

A SATCHEL OF HUMAN FLESH. Several convicts were said deliberately to have maimed themselves to get free of certain cruel wardens. "Others died into the impenetrable forest"—so the message ran—"where they suffered all the horrors of hunger. In a satchel belonging to a fugitive convict who had been hunted down were found some pieces of human flesh; and other cases of cannibalism have been reported." Such escapes sometimes are successful; the convicts getting across the narrow strip of sea to the mainland in a boat or a rough raft, but more frequently the wretched fellows are captured by the savage natives—Gilyaks or Ainu, who receive a regular reward from the government or are drowned or shot at starvation.

By a strange coincidence this news was reported almost simultaneously with the appearance in English of Kropotkin's "The Sakhalin Criminal," which is the story of a successful escape, full of terror and pathos. The reality is even more strange than the fiction; not even Kropotkin, with all his grim power, dare give to his readers that ghastly satish of human flesh. Yet there is more than one well-attested story of cannibalism on Saghalin.

THE MEN AND WOMEN UNDER THE LASH. It must be remembered in every aspect of the Russian penal system that those who have been tried and those who have not had a trial, butly ruffians and delicate victims of culture and conscience, the murderer and the gentle seafarer, the adulterer and the political propagandist, men and women and even children, are treated under it most ruthlessly unless they have money enough to bribe the jailers.

By a decree issued in 1888 to the governor of Saghalin corporal punishment was resorted to in the cases of political offenders, men or women. "No difference must be admitted." It was ordered, between the political offender and the common malefactor, "flogging and the plot must be allowed." This decree soon was put into effect, the first known victims being the "political" named Yohney and two of his fellows, who interested for him with the district commander. A companion who witnessed the flogging, wrote: "You will ask why have we not protested by fighting to the death and let ourselves be killed rather than submit to the outrage. It was impossible. We were chained hand and foot and each of us was surrounded by a body of soldiers. Before the execution of the sentence we were kept separated and knew nothing of each other. Perhaps you will have seen some of the victims of this ignominy. To this question I will answer by silence."

FLOGGING WOMEN. Silence still broods over the Russia; He du Diable; but every now and then a shriek of agony, as it were, comes to the outside world. In his book on "Life Among Trans-Siberian Savages," Mr. Howard speaks of "the same sort of thing," all through Russia and even in the mines of Siberia, is inspired by the appalling and almost prohibited mention of "Saghalin." This is substantially true, but the word and something more are to be found occasionally in print. Dr. Tenchov's reference to "corporate punishment" escaped the censor, and under the guise of old history, and account of the flogging of convicts, with illustrations by a former exile, Mironov, has just appeared in a Russian historical review.

Tenchov's "correction" produced one of those little revelations so much material for which little suppressed in Russian society. In a Russian weekly paper, the "Physician (Vrach), a certain Dr. Radakoff objected that Tolstoy had exaggerated the cruelty of prison life, whereas a correspondent writing himself "A Saghalin Surgeon," entered upon a defense of the great novelist. "Dr. Radakoff," he said, "is disgusted by the picture given by Tolstoy of a female prisoner giving birth to a child while in the stocks, which he thinks is nothing but an invention of the author. But what would he say if such facts are there mentioned to him, viz. That quite recently a woman who was sentenced was subjected to flogging at Saghalin? Or that female convicts are not infrequently sent to the remotest and most deserted parts of Saghalin, where there is scarcely any communication at all, and where there can be absolutely no possibility of getting any medical assistance whatever?"

Even Harry de Wint, an apologist for the Russian government, speaks of punishment by the birch and plot in a horrible book, by describing in a wholehearted and unimpaired in special penitentiary cells. The discipline of the two chief jails he describes as "extremely severe, far more so than in any Siberian prison"; punishment by the "plot" as "a terrible scene, even worse even than the now abolished 'knots'." A second attempt to escape usually is punished by being chained for a year to a wheelbarrow.

THE LATEST ATROCITIES.

The latest news from Saghalin has just come to London from two Russian journals which are subject to the press censorship.

They are the Priamursk Viedomosti and the Amursk Krai, published in the Amur province of Eastern Siberia, and are nearer to the scenes described than any other papers of any importance. According to the Viedomosti, the chief of one of the Saghalin prisons is a "demon who for fourteen years has abused his office by his barbarous ill treatment of the prisoners of both sexes under his charge."

The Russian correspondent goes on to say that "Russian travelers through Saghalin relate with horror the maltreatment of male and female prisoners to which they have been eye witnesses in many of the insular prisons and at one of the latter, the treatment of the prisoners of both sexes under his charge."

Another prison chief in the south of the island, the Amursk Krai, has an equally evil reputation. Recently, and for some trivial fault, this man struck a convict so heavily and repeatedly that his victim was made insensible. The chief then called a surgeon to remove the convict to the cells and this command was regarded as a disgrace. The convict was taken to the lazaretto without the orders of the chief who had insulted and expelled them.

THE WORST OF ALL. But the worst is yet to come. There is the statement from the Amursk Krai: "On the arrival of a party of female deportees from European Russia the single women are assembled in a large barrack room. The bachelor convicts are then admitted in turn to choose their partners, who are compelled to mate with murderers and others who may select them and forthwith are married and quartered as husbands and wives. Some of the younger and better looking of the female convicts are exempted from this public matrimonial selection for reasons which will not bear inquiring into." This is not the first inkling that has reached the West of this depth of infamy, for the Dr. Tenchov, before quoted, told of it as far back as eight years ago.

SURVEYING EAST GREENLAND.

The Danes About to Carry Out Minute Explorations on That Coast.

The Danish government is about to begin on the east coast of Greenland detailed surveys and explorations similar to those which for 25 years past have been in progress on the west coast of the island. The work will begin next summer in Sormluk and Angmagssalik, around which most of the native population of East Greenland are concentrated. A Danish station has been maintained for several years in this neighborhood.

The vessel which will start in August next for Angmagssalik to carry the annual supplies for the station, will have on board an expedition under the command of Capt. Knudsen, which will spend the winter there and with boats and sledges will begin a survey of the coast that cut far into the land. They will measure the glaciers, and their work will cover all phases of topography and natural science. The government will make its explorations in East Greenland as exhaustive as those which it has completed on the west side of the island.

There is no need here to say that comparatively little importance as it has been so thoroughly studied as the west coast of Greenland. Every department of science has benefited by the studies which the Danes have carried on there. The results of the geographical and natural history researches are published in the "Meddelelser fra Grønland," a communications on Greenland, a series of official publications that has placed the Danes deservedly high among geographers. The volumes are handsomely illustrated, and abound with beautiful maps. Few of the newer parts of the world are so fully and so ably described as Greenland with descriptive works that are so exhaustive and in every respect satisfactory.

Cash Prices for One Week:

| | | 5 lbs. or over. | | | Compare with | 10 lbs. or over. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Apples, Evaporated, 10c. | 9c | | Tea, India Ceylon, 10 lbs. at 18c; 1 lb. 20c | 25c | | |
| Apricots, " 12½c | 11c | | " " " " at 23c; 1 lb. 25c | 30c | | |
| Peaches, " 10c | 9½c | | " " " " at 26c; 1 lb. 30c | 40c | | |
| Prunes, Dried, 5c 10 LBS. OR OVER.. | 4½c | | " " " " at 35c; 1 lb. 40c | 50c | | |
| Dates, " 10c 5 LBS. OR OVER.. | 9c | | " " " " at 40c; 1 lb. 50c | 60c | | |
| Figs, " 20c | 18c | | " Japan " " at 23c; 1 lb. 25c | 40c | | |
| Nuts, Mixed, 20c | 18c | | " " " " at 35c; 1 lb. 40c | 50c | | |
| Raisins, Choice, 10c | 9½c | | " E. B. " " at 19c; 1 lb. 25c | 30c | | |
| | | | Tapioca | 5c | 4½ | |
| | | | Sago | 5c | 4½ | |
| | | | Rice | 5c | 4½ | |
| | | | Beans | 5c | 4½ | |
| | | | Vermicelli | 10c | | |
| | | | Macaroni | 10c | | |
| | | | Sugar, Best Granulated, 18 lbs. for \$1.00. | | | |
| | | | Butter, Eden Ranch or Delta, three for \$1.35. | | | |

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas Street

A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Some Truths About Value of Being Constantly Before the Public.

I. The business man who has an occasional idea that advertising will do him good does not win success, for, like the visits of the milkman, advertising is needed every day, rain or shine.

It is the constant, steady pull that wins customers. The store running without the aid of advertising is burdened with a tremendous handicap impossible to overcome.

The intelligent merchant who gives his faith to judicious, liberal and persistent advertising has already climbed several steps on the way to success, and if all the other departments of his business are managed in the same way, the result must be satisfactory.

As the News has frequently said, it is easy enough to pick out dozens of competitors rolling in wealth from the liberal use of newspaper publicity, while those remaining at the head of the line without advertising are remarkably scarce.

II. If you are in business and want more trade, ask for it. And ask in such a decided manner that people will hear you.

The advertising columns of daily papers have proven to be the best method of reaching the ears of the public. Hence, if you want to see forth the merits of your establishment and the goods you have to sell, use newspaper space liberally and persistently.

Keen competition makes business conditions so difficult to successfully handle that no single element that will aid in securing patronage should be neglected.

The experience of years has demonstrated that advertising is of great benefit to retail establishments, and therefore the problem should be studied carefully.

III. Most of the business men who are connected to sit around in their stores and wait until customers come and buy goods are not solving their problem. Carrying cash receipts to the bank, or the contrary, they are generally wondering how they can make \$2 pay \$5 due creditors. Such men might change things if they would secure space in the daily papers and commence to blow their own horns long and loud. That's what counts nowadays.

There is such keen competition in business that the biggest advertisers get the most business. Those who do not advertise at all usually find themselves back numbers in short order.

By keeping up a constant flourish of trumpets, the attention of the public is bound to be attracted, and then follows good business.

IV.

Use advertising, business will follow. A pile-driver accomplishes his work by constant pounding. That is the way successful business men win trade—by advertising. The pile-driver cannot sink a long stick with one or two blows—there must be steady, persistent work.

No more can a business man hope to win a big business by using one or two advertisements. He must keep constantly before the public, day after day, month after month, and year after year. By such means a store becomes an established institution, secure in its position, if it keeps up-to-date in everything. The slightest suspension in effort will be taken advantage of by shrewd competitors. The worst place to allow exertion to slacken is in advertising, for that sort of thing attracts notice of an undesirable kind. Yet there are business men who consider it wise to stop advertising altogether. How can they so view the

matter when they see fortunes gained by advertising in newspapers? The cost for newspaper advertising is less in \$500 than in any other city in the United States, when circulation is considered. And the papers here cover the whole section of Essex County territory to the city, so there is no need of using other journals to reach all the people. Therefore every business man, whether doing a one-man or a 100-man trade—can afford to advertise.

V.

One of the things that surprises us is to see a business man invest money in circulars, in the hope that they will bring a tremendous volume of business. See what a bother he has. In the first place, if the circular is of any size, it takes several days to get the type set, and then if as many as 35,000 are wanted, there is a further delay of three or four days, say a week for the job of printing. Then must come the job of distribution. And that is no joke. Boys and men will waste the circulars, and it takes time to get them out. Even 25 men at the work could not distribute them in a day, while it is more than likely that three or four men would work six or eight days. Therefore, it would probably be from 10 to 14 days before all the bills were out, starting from the time the advertisement was written. The cost would be something appalling, considering what would be accomplished, while the bother and trouble would make hairs drop from a bronze dog.

A daily newspaper will in less than 24 hours get an advertisement before everybody who reads advertising, reaching thousands who would not look at a circular. Newspaper advertising is dignified, up-to-date and brings results. Circulars are wasted, they litter streets, and are invariably disappointing.

The Finest made—M. O. B. Three Star Brandy.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Construction Work Is to Commence Almost Immediately.

The Winnipeg Free Press of April 8 says:

Mr. R. J. MacKenzie, who has charge of construction work for Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann in the West, returned to the city Saturday after a month's absence in the East. Mr. MacKenzie states that operations for the season will start on the Canadian Northern system almost immediately. At Beaver Mills, end of track on the Southern line, work will begin this week across the Rainy river. Engineer MacLeod being now on the scene arranging with the contractor. Contractor Stewart has practically all the work from the Port Arthur end to Fort Frances and is taking out a large number of men to prosecute operations. At Erwood, the end of track on the Canadian Northern in the Territories, the work of men are engaged clearing the way and as soon as the season permits grading will start. Mr. MacKenzie also stated that the company would build a grade from the end of the old Hudson's Bay railway line, 40 miles from the city, to Oak Point on Lake Manitoba.

The bridge work over the Red river at Winnipeg will not be started until later in the season. Altogether everything points to great activity this season in constructing the Canadian Northern system.

Mr. Daniel Hyland, of Port Hyland, Rainy River, is in the city, and states that work has been rushed on the construction of the new C. P. R. bridge across the Rainy between Port Hyland and Beaver Mills. The abutments are now above the river level.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Write after a little just see that dog and eat freely, how peacefully they get on together.

Read them together and see how they fit.

She John I've called you a little bit but, He, Johnnie, that's all right, long as you don't raise me, Johnnie.

Suits for Small Boys

Will be Sold Very Cheap during Stock Taking at

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 Yates Street

Corner Broad Victoria

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

Stoves and Ranges

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

PLATING

In all its Branches is now executed by Competent Workmen.



Just the Cut I Wanted!

was the exclamation of a man the other day whose housekeeper had been wise enough to get her worst beef at the B. C. Market. No one attains perfection, but we aim constantly at satisfying our patrons for meats, and generally succeed. "Where there's a will there's a way," and our will is to suit you.

B. C. Market Company Limited. Phone 2

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 41. IN EFFECT MARCH 23rd, 1901.

| Northbound. | Daily A.M. | Sat. & Sun. P.M. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Leave Victoria | 9.00 | 4.25 |
| Leave Shawnigan Lake | 10.15 | 5.42 |
| Leave Alderden (Duncan) | 10.50 | 6.20 |
| Leave Chemainus | 11.27 | 6.50 |
| Leave Ladysmith | 11.47 | 7.10 |
| | P.M. | |
| Leave Nanaimo | 12.45 | 8.02 |
| Arrive Wellington | 1.00 | 8.17 |

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points, good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's offices. GEO. L. COUTNEY, Traffic Manager.

FOR THE CHILDREN

WEILER BROS., VICTORIA'S COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS have this week opened out such a range of

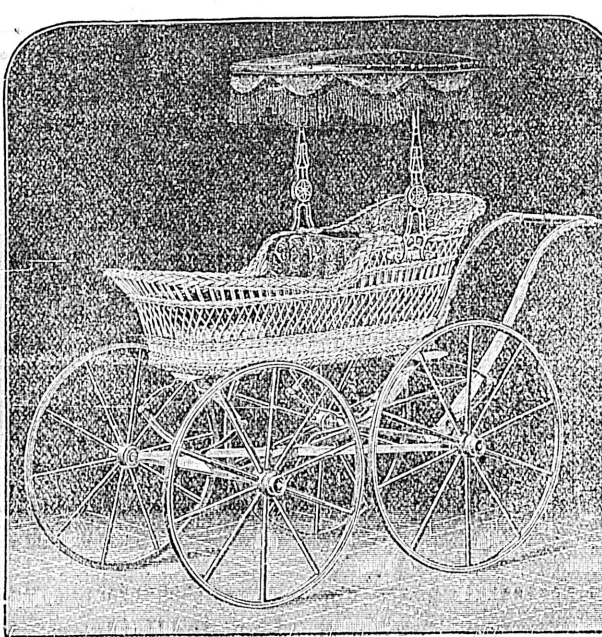
Baby-Carriages, Wagons and Go-Carts

as will gladden the hearts of the mothers and children. Baby-Carriages, fitted with Canopies and Parasols, or with Rattan Hoods, from \$13.00 to \$35.00. Carriage-built Wagons (four wheeled) with Leather Hoods and Rubber Tires, the very latest in Children's Vehicles, from \$15.00 to \$35.00. Go-Carts (four wheeled) with or without Parasol Tops, from \$2.50 to \$20.00.

See the Broughton Street Windows at

WEILER BROS.

Cor. Government & Broughton Sts.



The Colonist.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year \$8 00
Six Months 5 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1 50
Six Months 1 00
Three Months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

We have been reminded that in referring yesterday to Canada as a field where the financial power and business genius of Britain may render secure for a long time to come the proud position of commercial supremacy, which the United Kingdom has enjoyed, we did not mention that the Dominion was as yet largely an unexploited field. The point is well taken, for although the idea was inferable from the closing paragraph of the article, it was not specially dwelt upon. The people of the United States do not like to be told that they are approximating their limit of expansion, yet this is the case. There is no denying the statement that the marvellous progress of that country and its present wealth are primarily due to the vast area of fertile land, which until within recent years has been open to settlement. A country that can produce, not only its own chief articles of food, but also an immense exportable surplus, is bound to become rich. No matter how rapidly population increased in the United States, it has always been able to do this, but the vacant arable public domain is, to all intents and purposes, exhausted. A popular song forty years ago was one in which emigrants from Britain were represented as singing: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

But Uncle Sam cannot do this any more. He has nothing like farms enough for his own children. In proof of this it is only necessary to recall the "rushes to Okaloona and other localities, when they were thrown open to settlement. Hundreds of homeseekers would camp on the line of the reserved area, and when a gunshot announced that the reserve was "lifted," there would be a charge like that of an army to secure locations. Hereafter as the population of the United States increases the food supply cannot keep pace with it. True, there is a great area of irrigable land, but how to get water upon it is a problem not yet near solution. It is also true that the methods of farming in the United States are so crude and unscientific, that half the good is not got out of the land. But to reclaim the arid land, and to inaugurate a more intense system of farming will require many years, and will only come about when the habits of the people, the extravagant habits engendered by generations of abundance, have given place to others. Meanwhile Canada offers millions of acres of the finest wheat-growing land in the world. Surely simply to state these things is to show what a chance our country has for future progress.

The forests of the United States have been greatly depleted, so that it is said that they are substantially exhausted, with the exception of those in Oregon and Washington. Perhaps this states the case too strongly, but it is true that the point of exhaustion, except in the states named, is not far distant. Canada yet has vast forest areas untouched, and although undoubtedly iron is largely supplanting wood in many respects, the consumption of timber is greater than ever. In its forest wealth alone, Canada has a foundation for commercial greatness. Other reasons can be advanced to show that, as compared with the United States, Canada is a virgin land, a country which offers the greatest inducements to the men of Britain, who seek for a British area wherein to continue the struggle for commercial supremacy. We would like it if it were possible to discover some way by which these important considerations can be brought home to the British people.

ART IN VICTORIA.

Very little has yet been done in this city to promote an interest in art, and perhaps the time has come when attention should be directed with profit to this interesting topic. Our city is surrounded with much that is beautiful, perhaps no place in the world can boast of anything finer than the scenic attractions within easy reach of all parts of Victoria. One may reasonably hope that in time these features of the landscape will bring out the artistic faculty in the sons and daughters of the Coast to such a degree that a distinct school of painting will be evolved. One of the greatest painters in America, a native of California, some years ago expressed his regret that no artist had yet seemed able to get in touch with the scenery of the

Pacific Coast. The best pictures of this part of the world, he said, are really European in their treatment. He spoke of the cloud effects, which he said were more remarkable on this side of the Continent than anywhere else he had seen, but no artist had yet studied them sufficiently to reproduce them on canvas. The artist himself had received his education in Europe, and confessed frankly that there was something about Pacific Coast scenery that he was not able to reproduce with the brush. There seems, as a matter of fact, to be sort of soul in inanimate nature, which gives character to it, and can only be found after close study. We see it in some of the pictures of landscapes in Great Britain and in all the older countries. On looking at them one instinctively says: "That is So-and-So," even if one never saw the place, so familiar are we all with what is the character—although character is not the right word—of the scenery of such parts of the world. On the other hand, when we see a picture of Pacific Coast scenery, we say that it looks like it, not that it is it. The artist who shall first catch the key-note of our magnificent landscapes will open a new field of exploitation for the brush. He has the right number of peaks, the glaciers and the snow-fields are in their proper places, the canyons are in their proper positions. But not one has yet learned how to make you feel that the snows are eternal, that the lofty heights dwarf all human thought, that mystery lurks in the deep chasms. We recall how once as the train on the Canadian Pacific was coming westward over the Loop at sunset. The valley was shrouded in gloom, but the three great peaks, which overlook it, glowed in rose color, against an intensely blue sky. The effect was as if some hour of sadness, a strain of ineffable harmony, had given a promise of infinite peace. Have you ever stood on an elevation and seen half a hundred snow peaks, glowing in the sunrise above the morning mists? Have you ever noted the grey clouds as they are driven tumultuously before a Chinook? Who has ever placed on canvas the spirit of an evening view across the Strait of Juan de Fuca? Let no one say that these things cannot be reproduced with the brush, so as to convey thoughts similar to those which the landscape itself gives rise to. Some one will learn how to do it, and he will have the world at his feet.

But to be practical, for that is what is needed, if anything is to be accomplished. The young people of Victoria have very little opportunity to familiarize themselves with art. During last winter some Ottawa people interested themselves in getting up a loan exhibition, which was kept open for several weeks. Some very fine paintings and other works of art were got together, and great popular interest was manifested in it. Is this possible here? Is there a sufficient number of works of art available in Victoria and vicinity to make up a good exhibition; would the owners be willing to loan them; and is there any one who will take the responsibility of getting such an exhibition up. We can ask these questions, but must admit that we cannot answer them off-hand. That such an exhibition would do a very great deal of good, cannot, we think, be successfully disputed. It would give pleasure to older people, and would certainly have a valuable educative effect upon the young. We throw out the suggestion in the hope that some one will act upon it.

Another practical suggestion is that Victoria is still the place for the establishment of a high-class art school. If such an institution were located here, such an institution would reach of more than a million people residing in the Pacific Northwest. Of course, we do not mean simply a room or two, in which a few teachers will teach drawing or painting, but something where the student will be surrounded with an art atmosphere, and where high-class instruction will be imparted. Here is an opportunity for some of our rich people to confer a great benefit upon the city and perpetuate their own memory. Is there one of them who is prepared to make an initial donation large enough to start the school? If there is, the name of such a person might be given to the school. But no school would be complete without adjuncts in the way of collections of paintings, casts of celebrated statues and other appurtenances. These could bear the names of the persons through whose liberality they were provided, and thus the same institution would hand down to the future the memory of those who out of their abundance did something to promote art in Western Canada.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

A discussion has arisen as to the authorship of the Golden Rule, and it has waxed quite hot, some estimable people thinking it little short of blasphemy to suggest that Jesus was not the first person to lay it down. There was a similar shout when some one announced that, on clay tablets found in one of the ruined cities on the site of Babylon, a prayer substantially similar to the Lord's Prayer had been discovered. Until some one can show that Jesus ever said that his teachings were original with Him, we think it useless to worry over the authorship of familiar forms of teaching. Neither do we think it worth while to dispute which is the more emphatic, the negative rule laid down by Confucius: "Do not unto others what you would not have them do to you," or the positive rule laid down by Jesus. There has been a good deal of very wise disputation over this insoluble question. The essence of both rules is the same. The exact words are immaterial, for it is open to doubt if we have these in either case. We fancy that the New Testament writers were more careful to hand down the spirit of the teachings of Christ than to give His exact phraseology, and it is doubtful if the writings of Confucius have been preserved for thousands of years without verbal variation. You may remember that when Pilate asked Jesus what his mission was, the Master replied that it was to bear witness to the truth. He did not say that it was to establish the truth, or to bring it into the world for the first time. On the contrary, He showed on other occasions that He desired not to be understood as condemning the wisdom of those who went before Him. How many times do we find him saying: "It is written"? Do not let us becloud the teachings of Jesus with any fanciful conceits as to His mission. He was not the inventor of a new code of ethics. It was just as true before He said that "the pure in heart shall see God," and probably millions and millions of people ordered their lives in accordance with that principle.

Within a few months a professor from one of the United States Museums has been unearthing buried chambers in Central America. He is not the same person to whom reference has already been made in these columns, but an independent investigator. This man has found ruins indicative of advanced civilization, not hitherto suspected, and he had learned of a tradition which says that there is an immense subterranean chamber, called in the tradition the Third Chamber or Labyrinth, far more wonderful than anything that has yet been found. It is alleged that the entrance to it is known to the Indians, who are afraid to enter. Whatever this may be, the fact is now beyond all possibility of a doubt that centuries upon centuries ago there dwelt upon this Continent races of men, who in some respects were rivals of ourselves in mechanical art. The size of the structures shows that there must have been an orderly condition of society. The absence of fortifications and the preparations for large assemblages of people prove that social conditions were peaceful. These people, therefore, must have had a system of ethics not very different to that which we profess to follow. Perhaps it was superior to ours or at least better observed. The races which are responsible for what we call Christian civilization at its best have not yet got beyond the rule of brute force. We save the Golden Rule for use on Sundays. Baser metal will do for the other six days. Is it conceivable that the people who were able to maintain such a social condition, as the existence of these monuments of ruined greatness implies, did not appreciate the duty of doing unto others as we would have them do to us. If their society did not rest upon such a basis, what could possibly have supported it? To come to later times, the Spaniards under Cortez went to Mexico with the standard of the Cross, but they found there social conditions far more in consonance in some respects with Christian ethics than they themselves had been accustomed to. If like causes produce like results, we are justified in assuming a similarity of causes when the results are identical, and hence we may infer that the ancient peoples of this Continent were not without "the light which lighteth every man, who cometh into the world." We need have no anxiety as to whether Confucius or Christina or some one else anticipated Christ in laying down the Golden Rule as the principle of life. Surely, if we should discover it on some tablet that was already ancient when Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt, the only logical conclusion from it would be that it is what is claimed of it, an epitome of the whole law of God so far as it relates to human conduct.

The New York pastors are greatly troubled over the extent to which gambling is carried on in aristocratic circles. The newspapers told some time ago that this condition of things was assuming an appalling magnitude. Bridge whist was then said to be the principal game, and the figures given as to the amount of losses were astonishing. The pastors have been comparing notes and they all tell the same story, which is the same as was related in the newspapers.

After stating that there is no likelihood of a coal famine in British Columbia for a few thousand years or so, the Times suggests that by that time some more economical method of generating energy will have been discovered. Somehow this does not strike us as a very pressing matter.

Seattle is to have a new line of steamships in the Oriental trade, Lyman C. Smith, of the Smith-Premier typewriter, being at the head of it. Mr. Smith has been investing a lot of money in Seattle real estate during the last three years.

Champerly is legal in some of the United States, but we do not think the records of legal proceedings in those commonwealths is calculated to impress one favorably with the effect of the system.

CONCEIT.

A little dog barked at the big round moon. That smiled in the evening sky; And the neighbors snote him with rocks and shone. But still he continued his ragged tune, And he barked, till his throat was dry. The little dog barked like a rubber ball. For his queer quite love him wild; And he said, "I'm a terror, although I'm small, And I dare you, you impudent fellow, to fail." But the moon only smiled and smiled. Then the little dog barked at a terrible rate But he challenged the moon in vain. For as calmly and slow as the working of fate The moon moved along in a manner serene And smiled at the dog in disdain. But soon 'neath a hill that obscured the west, The moon sank down out of sight, And it smiled as it slowly dropped under the crest. But the little dog said as he lay down to rest, "Well, I scared it away all right!"—Puck.

Do not fail to see the "Dainty Window Hangings" at Weller Bros'. We can safely say that these goods cannot be bought cheaper.

It was in a refreshment bureau. They asked for two beers and the bartender drew two foaming tankards, three fourths of the contents of which was "shirt-collar." Say, Jim, said the thirsty one, as he grasped his glass, this is where they treat a fellow white.

WHAT A MAN BELIEVES.

(For the Colonist.)

In Jerome K. Jerome's "Diary of a Pilgrimage," the author speaks of the spires of Lucerne, one by one appearing as the carriage approached nearer and nearer the city. So it is, the writer tells us, that an instinctive question is answered by the quiet town, quite as forcibly as though the answer were shouted at us in unspoken words. "What do these people believe?" we question, and we look, and the spires thrust themselves up in our faces and say, "This is what we believe."

It is not so only in quiet little Lucerne, but it is the case in the whole of the civilized world. We fly along in railway carriages past villages and towns, hamlets and cities, and always the first thing to greet our eyes is the slender spire, thrusting up a finger towards the sky. It is as though a million voices were crying, "This is what we believe. This is what we believe." The spired churches are hard pressed by wider, plainer buildings, that dot the land over here and there, and whose windows, instead of being glazed or stained to shut out the world and even minimize the sunlight, are high, broad and open to the east and west, the north and south; whose doors are always wide, and open to every man and woman, no matter the color or creed. These are the schools, the colleges and universities. There are thousands of people who will point to them in answer to your question and say, "This is what we believe. This is what we believe."

Whether the man be a priest, or a scholar; or both, he can honestly thank God for the churches and the schools, no matter which he puts first. They constitute the reason why the world of today is a heaven of enlightenment compared to the wilderness of superstition that it was a thousand years ago.

But there are other buildings, close by the church and the college, close by the cottage and the palace, thousands of them, quiet looking enough, most of them with doors swung open noisily and close as silently. Above the doors, the windows are nearly always shut, save at night-time when honest folk are sleeping. And the men go in and out, and in and out, just as they go in and out of the churches and the schools, and quite as naturally; and there are many of them whom if you asked the question, would point to the swinging doors, and the windows that shut out God and shut in tragedy, and say, "This is what we believe. This is what we believe."

Men and women are born, they grow up and die. They have believed one thing or another; they have been loyal or disloyal, honest or dishonest; they have fought and conquered; they have fought and lost, or they have not fought at all. There have been so many millions of them, little lives to breathe, and laugh or weep, and die; and leave behind them a dead corpse, a thought to move the world or an act that undoes the work of a hundred years. But through it all the sun shines, the rain falls, the wind blows; the tide flows out and in, the flowers come up in the spring to shame us into happiness and the hills and the firm as in the beginning. Man's belief or disbelief cannot influence the order of things; man's mightiest act cannot change the faintest wind that blows. For a million years, perhaps, men have striven to know, for a million years men have been born in mystery to die in mystery, and we are no nearer the end now than we were in the beginning. We may be spiritually religious; we may be wise with our own wisdom and that of a score of philosophers; we may be pure; we may be impure in mind and body; we may be trusting and simple; we may be cynical and sneering—philosopher, priest, man of science, artist, great men, little men—there is one thing that all these teachings and strivings, their denials and spurtings cannot touch, and that is the Eternal Principle, that was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, unaltered and unalterable; the Principle that moves the world; that brought us into existence; that made us as it is, and contrary to it; that gives us comparative freedom if we abide by it; that, at the last, lays the calm cold hand of death upon us, and tells us to sleep, a sleep, that Whitman says we should welcome as sweeter than life, for it is all with God.

When we were little our idea of things was little; the stars, the planets, the winds, were only names to us. "Our world was bounded by the crystal firmament," then came the churchyard and the river. That was the beginning. We grew up, we were real men and women, feeling the vastness of the world, playing our parts in the drama of life, meeting with all things good and bad, wise and foolish, winning with trembling hands, lessening out of the chaos of frustrated plans and bitter disappointments, to study them with tears, to learn them and thank God for them. And, as we learned, the windows of our minds opened wider; we saw greater, more wonderful things; we dreamed of them before. We took up our lives and lived by it, to lay it aside presently for a better one. We learned to look at sorrow and joy as one and the same, both good; pain and pleasure as each serving its own appointed end; and through it all, unchangeable as the sun that gives life, and the night that brings sleep—itsself, its sun and its night as it is sea and land and spring and autumn—mer we saw the Eternal Principle of things; and we knew that as some men look at a flower, the botanist in one way, the zoologist in another, the ignorant rustic in another, so men and women regard the Principle, each in his or her own way. The little girl, who is governed, white-faced at her first communion; the lad out in the field under a tree, his eyes hidden in the grass, weeping with the very wonder and joy of living; the man on the cliff, looking out to sea, lost in the matchless loveliness of water, sky and flowers; the earnest, earnest, earnestly fragrant of his own or the wind against his cheek, happy with the unspeakable happiness of knowing himself a part of all the majesty and beauty about him; the scientist with his books and pencil discovering truths that will sweep away error; the priest in the quiet mystery of his cathedral preaching simply and eloquently the great fundamental Nazareth; all of these have found God in their own way, and He is with one as much as with another. Each one of them is different, but just as each flower is different, and all are beautiful, just as the hills are different from the valleys and the summer different from the winter, and yet all go to make up the perfect loveliness of the world, just so each man, wise or simple, learned or ignorant, old or young, has different ways of looking at the great Principle, that is the beginning and end of everything; that throbs in the mighty pulse of the wind and in the tiny fibres that quest the petals of the primrose; and as one nation speaks one language, and one another, just so, each man will, for himself, name God. When we can all look with perfectly tolerant eyes upon a man's way of doing things, which differ vastly from our own ideas, when we can judge a man's religion, not by the name he gives it, but by the life it makes him lead; then surely we shall be a step nearer doing away with all that is warped, bitter and impure; and one by one, these things that blot and mar the earth shall go, until there is nothing God-forgotten among us, but only the loveliness and peace that come with Truth.

N. DE BEIRTRAND LUGRIN.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COAST-KOOTENAY.

Sir,—I am delighted, and I am sure that this feeling is shared by most people in Victoria, that your columns are no longer closed to discussion on the railway question. I quite agree with "Anti-Monopoly" that if the people of Victoria have been led to form an erroneous opinion about the significance of the railway agitation which is on foot, some of the blame for that opinion must rest upon the lack of guidance and instruction on the subject conveyed through the columns of the Colonist. But, sir, I disagree with him entirely in thinking that the people have come to a wrong conclusion, led away by mercenary conspirators. Permit me for a moment to state my case from the point of view of a supporter of the V. & E. bonus: If the Canadian Pacific railway is permitted to control the Coast-Kootenay route, either by preventing the Coast-Kootenay railway from being built, or by building the road itself, then there are two obvious results. 1. A ring fence of railway monopoly has been placed round the whole of Southern British Columbia west of Rossland from which no relief can be got by the people living in Southern British Columbia except by forming short lines of railway to the south, which will carry such business as they obtain anywhere on the coast of British Columbia. In other words, the productive districts in Southern British Columbia will either be stifled by railway monopoly, or, acquiring competitors, they will be segregated from one another and from the coast cities, and made the feeders of alien centres. 2. The coast cities themselves will be deprived for ever of the advantages derived by commercial centres from competitive railways. They will be starved, not merely in regard to their trade connections with the rich interior, but also as manufacturing centres and as ports for northern and Oriental commerce. Now, as I know, the only available possibility of competition is by granting the V. & E. bonus. If so, by all means let us grant it. It is better to have the great Northern competition dealing with separate points in the interior (greatly to their advantage), or dealing with the coast cities, than to concentrate the advantages of competition in the coast cities instead of in alien centres. I should have a lower opinion of the human race than I actually hold, if I thought the answer to that question could be effected one way or the other by claiming or denying the V. & E. bonus made by "Anti-Monopoly." He says in effect: Let us put a ring fence of transportation monopoly round us and let us make it high and strong at any cost to our business interests, because it is our only bulwark against a greater, wider and more grasping monopoly. I cannot understand this argument at all. The stronger we make our own monopoly the more we force it to cut out the heart of our business, the more succulent a morsel we are making it for the larger monopolists, when, or if, they wish to absorb it. I seem to have heard talk of this kind in Victoria before. There is an echo in my ears of something like the following: "We must do nothing to prejudice the interests of the C. P. N. Co. We must build our own company and foster it because it is our only bulwark against the all-devouring C. P. N. Co." Just in so far as the people of Victoria carried out that idea they made the C. P. N. Co. a more toothsome morsel for the C. P. R. when the time came, into whose maw the whole institution disappeared bodily.

I think "Anti-Monopoly" entirely misjudges the fellow who thinks they are led away and do not understand the railway question. They understand it thoroughly. The trouble is that they are inspired by a too great desire to sell their souls for signs of those who try to rule their actions by dividing their opinions. One red herding after another has been dragged across the trail (and the trail is the same old trail) and the most artificial, not even a real red herding, a mere herding of fust, without saving or purpose, but they made are hot on the scent of railway freedom and mean to run it down.

ONE OF THEM.

ARE PROVINCIAL RIGHTS INVADED?

Sir,—Your article on the anomalous condition of the relations of the province with the Dominion in the matter of railway construction is timely and should challenge the serious attention of the local government and parliament. Three years ago I had the honor, while on the floor of the House, to direct attention to the same condition. I showed that in at least two instances company who had secured charters from the B. C. House proceeded to Ottawa and had acted passed enlarging their powers under the local charters and extending the time for commencement and completion of the works. In another instance I showed that a railway company (the Red Mountain, having been refused an extension of their charter by the local House, went to Ottawa and had a charter passed that enabled them to build their road in spite of advanced legislation here. That road is now operated through provincial lands without the color of provincial authority. It seems that all that is required is the insertion in Dominion railway acts of a clause that the proposed road when built, will be operated for the general advantage of Canada, and the province is powerless to interpret an objection. At least, such is the contention of some eminent legal authorities. Others equally eminent are of a different opinion, and they always seemed to me that the claim of the Dominion parliament to override a local statute and vote away provincial land should be tested.

D. W. HIGGINS.

The Collegiate School

VICTORIA, B. C.
Patron: THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA

STAFF.
J. W. LAING, Esq., M. A., (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Head Master.
REV. C. ENSOR SHARP, M.A., (Cantab).
H. J. S. MUSKETT, Esq., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The summer term will commence on Monday, April 22nd, at 9.30 a. m.

Apply to

HEAD MASTER
The R. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for book-keeping. We teach and place our students into positions in "x" or "y" and typewriting. "x" or "y" rated prospects.

Machinery

Of all kinds furnished and repaired at reasonable prices.
Shafting, Pulleys, Lubricating Oils.

Marine Iron Works,
Telephone 681. Residence Tel. 106
ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor.

Children's Millinery Opening

AND A SPECIAL SHOWING OF WHITE WEAR

Thursday, April 4th

MRS. W. BICKFORD,
61 AND 63 "RT STREET.

BARGAIN!

Two six-roomed houses in James bay, near car line. \$1500.00 each. Apply to

Swinerton & Oddy,
106 Government St., Victoria.

OIL

OIL

Buy Oil Stock and Make Big Money

—IN THE—

CASCADE OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000
250,000 SHARES OF TREASURY STOCK

A limited number of shares of which are now offered at Fifteen Cents per share, subject to advance without notice. We own land in Snohomish County, near Getchell; land in King County, near Des Moines; also land in Mason County, all of which is pronounced by oil experts to be equal, if not superior, to Pennsylvania oil lands.

Large Fortunes Have and will be Made in Oil Investments

Our Motto: A Square Deal and No Misrepresentation

Send your orders in now while there is an opportunity to get in on the ground floor. Remember, only 20,000 shares at 15 cents. Call for information at

B. H. HURST & CO.

35 FORT STREET
Or at JAMES A. BEGG, 124 PIKE STREET, SEATTLE

At the Popular Shoe Store

Which is synonymous with the CITY SHOE HOUSE no one can fail to find the very latest Spring Novelties in Footwear for both sexes. Whether the acme of your requirements is style, comfort or durability, the climax is reached here. It's an old story, mayhap, but we beg to repeat it. The best shoes for the money are to be had at the CITY SHOE HOUSE, THE PATERSON SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CITY SHOE HOUSE

70 Government Street Old Westside

ELECTRICAL

CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete installations Our Specialty.

Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

\$9,000 Worth of Goods, 9,000
Must be Sold at Any Price!

'Consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Etc. Ladies' Corsets, Capes, Dress Goods, Top and Under-Skirts, Blouses, Wrappers, Vests, Socks and Stockings, Tablecloths, Towels, Men's Top and Undershirts, Suspensers, Neckties, Lace Curtains and Embroideries.

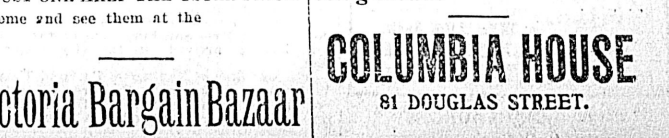
SYRIAN STORE, 97 Douglas St.

Getting Things Twisted

Is an unfortunate circumstance not unknown in business, but those who wish to get things twisted the right way will find that our poultry wire netting is just what they require. Lawn mowers, garden tools, etc. at bottom prices at

Shore's Hardware Store

Corner Johnson and Government streets, Victoria, B. C.



ing the gain the robot lost due to energy loss. The energy loss is calculated as follows:

